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Haydock
Urban District Council



Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
1961

(i.)

HAYDOCK
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1961.

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Council Offices,
Church Road,
HAYDOCK.
Lancashire.

HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1961

Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR W. TICKLE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR W. FOSTER

Clerk of the Council:

C. LEDGER, F.C.C.S.

Engineer and Surveyor:

R. MAIN, A.I.A.S.

HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. S. PIMBLETT, C.C.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR J. PARR

Members:

Councillor J. Caunce, J.P.

Councillor W. Dixon

Councillor R. Finney, J.P.

Councillor W. Foster

Councillor H. Hunt

Councillor A. Lloyd

Councillor T. H. Middlehurst

Councillor W. Taylor

Councillor W. Tickle, J.P.

Councillor H. T. Wilcock

HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

Medical Officer of Health:

To November 30th:

A. C. CRAWFORD, T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

From December 1st:

R. ELLIS JONES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector:

R. V. WATKIN, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Qualified Meat and Other Foods Inspector (R.S.I.)

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC
HEALTH COMMITTEE, HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration, the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Urban District of Haydock for the year ending 31st December, 1961.

The number of deaths rose to 153 as compared with 131 in 1960, giving an adjusted death rate per 1,000 population of 15.7 as compared with 13.7. This increase in the number of deaths occurred in females. Although the number of deaths in males remained the same at 70 in each year there were 83 deaths in females as compared with 61 in 1960. This may be partly accounted for by the 24 deaths which occurred in female patients at Haydock Lodge. It may be that insufficient weighting is given to the presence of this large nursing home for the chronic mentally sick.

The number of births would appear to be declining slightly after reaching a peak in 1959. The figures are seen in the Comparative Table on page 4.

The proportion of illegitimate births to total live births is 1.4 per cent. This is much lower than either the county or national figures.

It is pleasing to record that no maternal death occurred during the year.

1961 was a "measles year" in Haydock. There is a natural sequence in the occurrence of measles. A year of few notifications is likely to be followed by a heavy year until the natural epidemic nature of the disease is modified by artificially induced immunity.

A fairly satisfactory rate of smallpox vaccination was maintained; 139 babies under 1 year old received smallpox vaccination giving a proportion of 61%. Many more received poliomyelitis vaccine during 1961, 1,116 persons as compared with 404 in 1960. This was no doubt due to the occurrence of the epidemic of poliomyelitis which occurred in Liverpool during the summer of 1961.

I should like to express to the members of the Council and to the staff, especially Mr. R. V. Watkin, Public Health Inspector, my thanks for the very warm welcome which I have received since taking up my duties on December 1st 1961. My predecessor, Dr. A. C. Crawford, retired on November 30th 1961, and was, I know, greatly respected in this district; his many years of conscientious and efficient service were obviously greatly appreciated.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

R. ELLIS JONES.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION 1.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	2,395
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	11,838
Population (Registrar-General's estimate for mid-1961)	...	...	...	...	...	12,180
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	2,029
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1961 according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	3,736
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£117,333
Sum represented by 1d rate	...	...	...	...	...	£465

The Township of Haydock extends from St. Helens C.B. in the West to the Urban District of Golborne in the East, a distance of approximately $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It is bounded on the North side by the Urban District of Ashton-in-Makerfield and on the South side by the Urban District of Newton-le-Willows.

The district is without any marked undulation of surface, the height above mean sea-level varying from 65 feet at the bottom of West End Road to 200 feet at the top of Millfield Lane.

The sub-soil consists of clay and marl with occasional beds of sand. Surface water gravitates via the various brooks and streams in the district to Sankey Brook.

The occupations of the working population are principally coal mining, engineering in connection with the Collieries and general light engineering.

SECTION 2.

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS:

Legitimate - 113 Male, 97 Female	...	...	...	Total	210
Illegitimate - 2 Male, 1 Female	...	...	...	Total	3
Total Live Births	...	...	...		213
CRUDE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	...	...			17.5
ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	...	...			16.8

STILLBIRTHS:

4 Male, 2 Female	...	...	...	...	Total	6
RATE PER 1,000 <u>TOTAL</u> BIRTHS	...	...	...	...		27.4

DEATHS:

70 Male, 83 Female	...	...	...	...	Total	153
CRUDE DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	...	...				12.6
ADJUSTED DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	...	...				15.7

MATERNAL MORTALITY:

RATE PER 1,000 <u>TOTAL</u> BIRTHS		NIL
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--	-----

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE	...	...				4
RATE PER 1,000 <u>LIVE</u> BIRTHS	...	...	...	...		18.8

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY:

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE	...	...				2
MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 <u>LIVE</u> BIRTHS	...	...				9.4

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY:

RATE PER 1,000 <u>LIVE</u> BIRTHS		9.4
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--	-----

PERINATAL MORTALITY:

RATE PER 1,000 <u>TOTAL</u> BIRTHS		36.5
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--	------

POPULATION: At the Census in 1951 the population enumerated was 11,838. The Registrar-General's estimate for mid-1961 was 12,180 and this figure has been used in calculations of statistics in this report.

BIRTHS: During the year there were registered 213 live births, being 115 males and 98 females, to Haydock parents, representing a crude birth rate of 17.5 per 1,000 of the population and an adjusted birth rate of 16.8; the birth rate for England and Wales was 17.4.

There were 6 stillbirths giving a rate per thousand TOTAL Birth of 27.4.

DEATHS: The total number of deaths of Haydock residents whether within or without the district was 153, comprising 70 males and 83 females. The crude death-rate for 1961 was therefore 12.6 per 1,000 of the population and the adjusted rate 15.7 as compared with a death rate of 12.0 per 1,000 for England and Wales as a whole.

It will be noticed that the increase of births over deaths - the "natural increase" - for Haydock during the year was 60.

Of the 153 deaths, 28 were of patients in Haydock Lodge Hospital.

INFANT MORTALITY: Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 4 giving a rate per 1,000 live births of 18.8. The rate for England and Wales was 21.4.

There were no deaths from Measles or Whooping Cough.

MATERNAL MORTALITY: There were no "Maternal deaths", i.e. deaths due to or associated with pregnancy or parturition.

COMPARABILITY OF CRUDE LIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES: If the populations of all areas were similarly constituted as regards the proportions of their sex and age groups, their crude rates for live births and deaths (per 1,000 population) could be accepted as valid for purposes of comparison with other areas and with the country as a whole.

As the population of the areas are not thus similarly constituted the Registrar-General supplies "comparability factors" to each area, by which the crude live birth and death rates of the area are "weighted" to give the "adjusted" rates, which are truly comparable with the adjusted rates of other areas.

For this area the live birth rate comparability factor is 0.96 and the adjusted Live Birth-rate becomes 16.8 per 1,000. The Death-rate comparability factor is 1.25 and the adjusted Death-rate is therefore 15.7 per 1,000.

COMPARISONS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, ETC. The tables on the following pages give comparisons of the Births, Deaths, etc., for the year 1961 and for the preceding 5 years; also the causes of death in the Haydock Urban District for the year 1961.

VITAL STATISTICS - COMPARATIVE TABLE

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		INFANT MORTALITY			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal	
HAYDOCK U.D.												
Year 1961	213	*17.5	153	*12.6	6	27.4	Nil	Nil	4	18.8	2	9.4
Year 1960	222	18.2	131	10.7	6	26.3	1	4.39	5	22.5	2	9.0
" 1959	228	18.9	132	10.9	10	42.0	Nil	Nil	7	30.7	7	30.7
" 1958	197	16.5	132	11.0	5	24.8	Nil	Nil	8	40.6	6	30.5
" 1957	194	16.4	100	8.4	5	25	Nil	Nil	6	31	4	21
" 1956	187	15.8	134	11.4	7	36	1	5.15	5	27	3	16
Average 5 years 1956-1960	-	17.2	-	10.5	-	30.8	-	-	-	30.4	-	21.4

* Adjusted (live-birth rate comparability factor, 0.96) = 16.8 per 1,000.
(death-rate comparability factor, 1.25) = 15.7 per 1,000.

COMPARATIVE TABLES

GENERAL VITAL STATISTICS

Rates per 1,000 Population

	Haydock U.D.	England and Wales
Live Births Rate adjusted	16.8	17.4
Still Birth Rate (a)	27.4	18.7 (a)
Neo-natal Deaths (b)	9.4	15.5 (b)
Total Infant Deaths (b)	18.8	21.4 (b)
Maternal Mortality (a)	Nil	0.33 (a)
Total Death Rate adjusted	15.7	12.0
(a) Per 1,000 <u>TOTAL</u> Births.		
(b) Per 1,000 <u>LIVE</u> Births.		

NOTIFICATION RATES AND DEATH RATES OF THE PRINCIPAL
NOTIFIABLE - AND OTHER IMPORTANT DISEASES AND CONDITIONS

All rates are shewn per 1,000 population

Disease	Haydock U.D.		England and Wales	
	Notific- ations	Deaths	Notific- ations	Deaths
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever	0.000		0.007	
Dysentery	0.164		0.442	
Food Poisoning	0.000		0.170	
Diphtheria	0.000		0.001	
Scarlet Fever	1.396		0.433	
Whooping Cough	0.246		0.530	
Measles	25.041		16.522	
Meningococcal Infection	0.000		0.014	
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	0.000		0.017	
Acute Encephalitis Infective	0.000		0.003	
Pneumonia (Primary)	0.246		0.400	
Tuberculosis:				
(Respiratory)	0.246		0.416	0.065
(Non-respiratory)	0.000		0.059	0.007
Total	0.246		0.475	0.072
DISEASES OF HEART AND CIRCULATION:				
Coronary Disease Angina		1.48		
Strokes		2.71		
Hypertension		0.33		
Other		2.55		
Total - All Forms		7.06		
CANCER:				
Lungs and Bronchus		0.16		0.49
Other		0.99		1.67
Total - All Forms		1.15		2.16
VIOLENCE:				
Accidents (motor vehicle)		0.16		
(other)		0.08		
Total		0.24		
Suicide and Homicide		0.00		
Total due to Violence		0.48		

CAUSES OF DEATH - HAYDOCK U.D. 1961

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
All Causes	70	83	153
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	1	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasms-			
Stomach	1	-	1
Lung, Bronchus	1	1	2
Breast	-	2	2
Uterus	-	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	5	8
Leukaemia, alukaemia	-	1	1
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	6	27	33
Coronary disease, angina	14	4	18
Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	2	4
Other heart disease	17	12	29
Other circulatory disease	1	1	2
Influenza	1	2	3
Pneumonia	-	2	2
Bronchitis	9	4	13
Other diseases of respiratory system...	2	1	3
Ulcers of stomach and duodenum ...	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	13	19
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
All other accidents	1	-	1
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-

SECTION 3.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The increase in the number of infectious disease cases notified, compared with last year, was due solely to the epidemic of measles which occurred during the summer months. 305 cases were notified; 284 more than in 1960.

ISOLATION AND DISINFECTION

The Infectious Diseases Hospital at Peasley Cross, St. Helens, is available for the treatment of Haydock cases.

11 cases from Haydock were admitted during 1961.

The use of the steam disinfectors at the hospital is also available for the disinfection of bedding and clothing as and when required.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1961

NOTIFICATIONS IN RESPECT OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES NUMBERED 336. THE SUB-JOINED TABLE
GIVES THE CORRECTED FIGURES AND THE TOTAL DEATHS

Disease	Total cases at all ages	Cases Notified										Total Deaths
		Age Periods - Years										
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age Un-known	
Scarlet Fever	17	-	1	1	1	-	12	2	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis-Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	305	10	29	45	43	48	128	2	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		0-		5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age Unknown				-
Acute Pneumonia	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis-Respiratory	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis-Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis-Post Infectious	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOTAL

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HAYDOCK URBAN DISTRICT
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES-COMPARATIVE TABLES

Disease	1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		1956		Quinquennial Mean 1956-1960	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	17	-	22	-	12	-	9	-	11	-	21	-	15	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	305	-	21	-	240	-	27	-	256	-	167	-	142	-
Whooping Cough	3	-	4	-	41	-	2	-	18	-	23	-	18	-
Enteric Group Fevers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	0.6	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	0.8	-

(Table continued on Page 11)

(Table continued from Page 10)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - COMPARATIVE TABLES

	1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		1956		Quinquennial Mean 1956-1960	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		
Acute poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	0.8	0.2
Acute Encephalitis - Post-infectious	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	0.4	-
Primary and Influenzal Pneumonia	3	-	1	1	18	-	1	-	7	-	5	-	6	0.2
Erysipelas	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	3	2	3	1	6	-	2	-	8	2	12	-	6	0.6
Tuberculosis, non- Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	0.4	-
Total	336	3	54	2	318	-	44	-	312	3	231	-	192	1

SECTION 4.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The supply of water to the district is now the responsibility of the St. Helens Corporation who, by agreement with the Council, assumed control of the undertaking in April, 1958.

The bulk of the water consumed in the district comes from the Rivington reservoirs belonging to the Liverpool Corporation.

During the year 5 samples of the public supply were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Liverpool; all were satisfactory.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

MILK

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, the numbers of Registered distributors were as follows:-

Distributors operating from:-

Dairies in the district	...	...	...	...	1
Shops in the district other than dairies	...	...	...	...	36

The Haydock Urban District forms part of a "Specified Area" under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) No.3 Order, 1953 and all milk sold by retail in Haydock is either "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)", "Pasteurised" or "Sterilised".

Samples of milk as under were taken periodically from milk producers and retailers in the area and tested by the Public Health Laboratory Service for keeping quality.

"HEAT TREATED" MILK

Methylene Blue reduction test.	No of samples	16
No. satisfactory	16.	No. unsatisfactory Nil.
Phosphatase test.	No. of samples	16
Turbidity test.	No. of samples	9
No. satisfactory	25.	No. unsatisfactory Nil.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are no slaughter-houses in operation in the area. Five persons are licenced by the local authority to slaughter animals under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 to 1958.

The number and types of food premises in the area at the end of 1961 were as hereunder:-

Grocers and Provision Dealers	...	...	...	...	40
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	8
Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	8
Bakers and/or Confectioners	...	...	...	...	4
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	8
Shops, selling mainly Sweets, Minerals, Ice-Cream etc.	...	...	...	...	21
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Snack-bars and similar Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	25
Others	...	...	...	...	4

All were inspected systematically during the year, in addition to special visits.

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed by means of incineration or burial.

Foodstuff

Canned Meat	99 lbs
Canned fruit and vegetables	32 lbs
Miscellaneous Canned Food	10 lbs

No cases of food poisoning have occurred.

32 shops and one ice-cream Storage and Distribution Depot in the district are registered under the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, for the sale of ice-cream. In each shop a refrigerator is installed and the ice-cream is sold wrapped as delivered to the shop.

There are no ice-cream manufacturers in the district.

The local authority is not a Food and Drugs Authority and sampling of food (under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955), for adulteration etc., is carried out by County Council inspectors.

Samples taken in the district and submitted for analysis were:-

Milk	45	Coffee	1
Canned Vegetables	3	Golden Raising powder	1
Dried Vegetables	1	Honey	1
Malt and Cocoa beverage	2	Semolina	1
Epsom Salts BP	1	Cornflour	1
Self raising flour	1	Sauce	1
Table Salt	1		

The County Analyst reported adversely on one sample only:- an informal sample of milk, the freezing point of which indicated the presence of 4.3% extraneous water. He advised that a formal sample be taken.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

With the exception of a few out-lying premises all property is connected to the public sewers.

The western half of the district is served by the Parr Sewage Works, St. Helens, which is situated partly in the Haydock district and which came into operation early in 1958.

The new sewerage scheme for the eastern portion of the district, - part of the Sankey Valley Sewerage Scheme, came into operation in November, 1959. This means that only one small sewage disposal works situated in the central part of the district now remains in operation.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION (HOUSES AND SCHOOLS)

The numbers of the various types of conservancy measures in the district at the end of 1961 are as follows:-

Privy Middins	1
Pail Closets	1
Trough Closets	Nil
Waste-water Closets	Nil
Fresh-water Closets	4093
Dry Ashpits	Nil
Ashbins	3893

All the schools in the district now have reasonably satisfactory sanitary accommodation and are connected to the public mains for water supply and to the public sewers for sewage disposal.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

The collection of refuse is carried out under the control of the Council's Surveyor. Two motor vehicles are in operation and all dustbins are emptied weekly. Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping; paper, cardboard etc., is collected separately and sold as salvage.

RODENT CONTROL

Although infestations of rats and mice in the district are generally of a minor nature, the sewers, sewage works and refuse tips are subject to constant observation and treatment in accordance with the methods recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Infestation Control Division.

Annual contracts were renewed for rodent destruction at 3 farms in the district.

Occupiers of dwelling houses are encouraged to report infestations of rats and mice, no charge being made for disinfection work carried out by the local authority at this type of property.

One rodent operative is employed part-time.

Total inspections (including reinspections) carried out, and number of infestations found and treated were as follows:-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY		
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural	
	Dwelling-house	All other	
No. of properties in district	3591	493	14
No. of properties inspected	230	48	14
Total inspections carried out (incl. re-inspections)	659	300	123
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:			
Rats - major	-	-	-
minor	111	19	8
Mice - major	-	-	-
minor	19	4	-
No. of infested properties treated	130	21	4
Total treatments carried out (incl. re-treatments)	140	30	19

DISINFESTATION

Infestations of houses with insect pests were dealt with by the use of D.D.T. insecticide and powder, with good results.

The number and types of infestations of houses dealt with during the year were as follows:-

Ants	66 houses
Cockroaches	24 houses
Flies	16 houses
Bed bugs	10 houses
Silverfish	3 houses
Woodbeetles	1 house

In addition, infestations of cockroaches at 2 Colliery Canteens, one hospital and one club, and of ants at one club were cleared.

The refuse tip was treated at intervals to reduce infestations of flies.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Only one establishment, used for tripe dressing, falls into this category.

Periodical inspections showed that the premises are clean and well maintained.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

Four sites in the district were used for camping purposes by five caravans during the year, all permanently occupied.

At the end of the year three sites were in use and the owners of two of them had applied for site licences under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Shops Authority in this area is the Lancashire County Council, but inspectorial duties are carried out by the Public Health Inspector who, for that purpose, has been appointed Shops Inspector by the County Council.

There are 143 shops in the district and inspections during the year numbered 270.

The provisions of the Act relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary accommodation are the concern of the local sanitary authority, and in this regard, several minor contraventions were noted and remedied by informal action.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 AND 1936

14 premises were licenced to keep petroleum spirit and 3 to keep petroleum mixtures. Visits of inspection to new and existing installations numbered 23.

One licence to keep carbide of calcium was renewed.

Income from licence fees amounted to £14. 5. Od.

SECTION 5.

HOUSING

At the end of 1961, according to the Rate books, the total number of houses in the area was 3736.

Of these, 1410 are Council houses and 360 have been built in the post-war period by private enterprise. The majority of the remainder are of terrace type, 60 years of age and upwards, whose general standard may be described as "fair". Little overcrowding exists.

During 1961, 78 traditional permanent houses were erected by private enterprise; none was built by the Local Authority.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1) (a) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	254
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	607
(c) Number of dwelling houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	192
(2) Total No. of dwelling houses existing at the end of the year considered to be unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit	47

2. Houses Demolished:-

(1) In Clearance Areas:

Houses unfit for habitation...	Nil
--------------------------------	-----

(2) Not in Clearance Areas:

As result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 ...	Nil
---	-----

3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

Under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957 ...	Nil
--	-----

4. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied:-

(1) After informal action by local authority ...	...	198
(2) After formal notice under Public Health Act:		
by owner ...	...	5
by local authority ...	...	1

5. Houses Improved:-

(1) By Discretionary Grant:

(a) Applications submitted...	...	...	...	5
(b) Applications approved ...	...	...	...	5
(c) Work completed ...	...	...	...	3

(2) By Standard Grant:

(a) Applications submitted...	...	...	...	4
(b) Applications approved ...	...	...	...	4
(c) Work completed ...	...	...	...	3

RENT ACT, 1957

No applications for Certificates of disrepair were received during 1961.

SECTION 6
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL HYGIENE

There are 26 registered factories in the district comprising 21 factories in which mechanical power is used, and 5 without mechanical power.

The types of factory are:-

Engineering	...	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	4
Brick-making	...	...	...	...	1
Boot and Shoe Repairs			...	...	1
Joinery	...	...	...	...	3
Pre-cast concrete goods			...	...	1
Laundry	...	...	...	...	2
Hinge-making and Electro-plating				...	1
Scrap-yard	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle and Radio Repairs			...	...	1
Road Roller Repairs	...		...	...	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs			...	...	3
Agricultural Machinery Repairs				...	1
Cement Mixing		...	...	...	1

Two sites of building operations were registered under Section 107 of the Factories Act, 1937.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	9	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	21	33	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).....	2	2	Nil	Nil
Total.....	28	44	Nil	Nil

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

/Continued.

/Continued.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	3	Nil	Nil	Nil

SECTION 7.
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION
SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, VISITS, ETC.

Dwelling-houses (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	...	254
Re-inspections and re-visits to above ...	...	353
Housing conditions and overcrowding ...	...	28
Application for Certificate of disrepair (Inspections & visits)		2
Application for Improvement Grants ... (do do)		16
Water supply (inspections and re-inspections) ...	...	20
Drainage (inspections and re-inspections) ...	...	105
Ditches and Water Courses (inspections and re-inspections)	...	11
Accumulations of refuse ...	...	4
Piggeries and keeping of animals ...	...	6
Movable Dwellings ...	...	8
Schools ...	...	3
Offensive Trades ...	...	2
Rodent Control ...	...	1082
Disinfestation of Premises ...	...	146
Infectious disease enquiries and disinfections ...	...	19
Dairies ...	...	2
Food shops and premises ...	...	190
Other shops ...	...	121
Factories ...	...	44
Interviews with Owners, Contractors, etc. ...	...	15
Milk samples ...	...	25
Water samples ...	...	7
Petroleum ...	...	23
Miscellaneous ...	...	115

Total 2601

Number of Nuisances or Defects discovered ...	...	323
Number of Informal Notices served ...	...	59
Verbal Notices and/or letters ...	...	126
Number of Statutory Notices served ...	...	3
Number of Notices complied with (including Verbal notices)	...	179
Number of Nuisances or defects abated ...	...	291

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS

Type of Defect					No. discovered	No. remedied
Water Closets	...	...	...	...	25	24
Drains	...	...	...	...	37	33
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	2	2
Sinks	...	...	...	...	-	2
Waste Pipes	...	...	...	...	3	5
Dustbins	...	...	...	...	87	77
Washboilers	...	...	...	...	1	1
Roofs	...	...	...	...	14	18
Chimneys and Flues	...	...	...	...	2	-
Eavesgutters	...	...	...	...	27	18
Downspouts	...	...	...	...	11	5
Brickwork and/or Pointing	...	...	...	...	16	14
Plastering	...	...	...	...	13	8
Floors	...	...	...	...	3	4
Windows	...	...	...	...	11	26
Doors	...	...	...	...	19	12
Firegrates	...	...	...	...	2	1
Dampness	...	...	...	...	17	14
Yard Paving	...	...	...	...	5	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	28	25
Total					323	291

SECTION 8.

PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH AND ANCILLARY
SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

(1) LABORATORY ARRANGEMENTS

(PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE, AND COUNTY ANALYST'S
DEPARTMENT)

Pathological specimens, samples of milk, foodstuffs, "swabs", etc. for bacteriological investigation are dealt with by the Public Health Laboratory Service either at the Public Health Laboratory, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, or at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Green, Monsall, Manchester. The chemical analysis of water samples, and of samples of food and drugs, is undertaken at the County Analyst's Department, County Offices, Preston.

(2) HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS

(LIVERPOOL REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD, ST. HELENS AND DISTRICT
HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, AND WARRINGTON AND DISTRICT
HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE)

The Haydock Cottage Hospital is the only hospital situated in the district; it is a General Hospital with a nominal establishment of 13 beds, but in view of its small size it is not equipped to deal with major surgical cases. The district is mainly served, for general cases by the St. Helens Hospital, and also by the Providence Hospital, St. Helens. Maternity cases requiring hospital treatment are admitted either to the County Hospital, Whiston, the St. Helens Maternity Hospital, the General Hospital, Warrington, or to the Warrington Maternity Home, Victoria Park, Latchford, Warrington. Cases requiring isolation on account of Infectious Disease are normally admitted to the Peasley Cross Isolation Hospital, St. Helens.

In addition to the above, cases requiring highly specialised treatment for pediatric, orthopaedic, ophthalmic, ear, nose, throat, and gynaecological disabilities may be admitted, by arrangements, to any of the 'teaching hospitals' attached to the Universities of Liverpool or Manchester, and situated within, or in close proximity to those cities.

(3) AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Full responsibility for the Ambulance Service (provided under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946) rests with the Lancashire County Council - the "Local Health Authority" - under the Act, and the Urban District is serviced by staff and vehicles maintained at the County Ambulance Station, Borron Road, Earlestown, Telephone No. Newton-le-Willows 2013 (for emergency calls 3233).

This service deals with all types of cases where such transport is required by reason of illness (including mental illness or mental subnormality), whether accident, other emergency, general illness or infectious disease. In cases of emergency any person having reason to do so may summon an ambulance: in other cases the calls for this service are made either by a doctor, dentist, midwife, nurse or other duly qualified person.

Three Stretcher-carrying ambulance vehicles and three "Sitting case" cars are stationed at the Newton-le-Willows Depot, and manned by an appropriate staff, all qualified in First Aid.

(4) TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

- (i) SCHOOL HEALTH-School Clinic, Station Road, Haydock.
Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, Dr. E. I. Smiddy.
School Nurse/Health Visitors, Mrs. A. Boyes and Mrs. H. M. McCaffery.

SESSIONS, MINOR AILMENTS AND MEDICAL INSPECTION
Doctors Sessions: Weekly - Tuesday a.m. (during School term).

Nurses Re-Dressing Sessions: Weekly-Friday a.m. (during School term).

OPHTHALMIC

Ophthalmic Surgeon-Mr. E. Allan.
Health Nurse in Charge-Mrs. A. Boyes.
Sessions: Fortnightly-Thursday a.m. (by appointment only).

ORTHOPAEDIC

Orthopaedic Surgeon-Mr. Almond.
Orthopaedic Physiotherapist-Mrs. Garrett.
Sessions: Surgeon's sessions-monthly, morning of the first Monday (by appointment only).
Physiotherapist-weekly (by appointment only).

DENTAL

Mr. J. A. Hargreaves, ably assisted by
Mrs. Lawson, the Dental Attendant, has continued the periodic inspection and treatment of school children, the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and of children of "pre-school" ages.

- (ii) ANTE-NATAL CLINIC (Held at School Clinic, Station Road, Haydock)
Obstetrician-Mr. V. Corbett.
Health Visitor-Mrs. H. M. McCaffery.
Sessions: Fortnightly-alternate Thursday afternoons.
These sessions are attended whenever possible by the local County Midwives, who assist at the examination of their patients.

Where hospital confinement is advisable, either on obstetrical or social grounds, the necessary arrangements are made for admission.

During the current year a total of 60 expectant mothers made 322 attendances at the Clinic.

(iii) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC (Held at the School Clinic, Station Road, Haydock).

Assistant Divisional Medical Officer-Dr. E. I. Smiddy.

Health Visitors-Mrs. A. Boyes and Mrs. H. M. McCaffery.

Sessions: Weekly-each Wednesday-morning and afternoon.

The purpose of these Clinics is to facilitate the medical examination and general supervision of infants and small children up to the age of 5 years, and to advise the mothers regarding their nurture and welfare. As an ancillary service, in order to help the parent to implement the advice received regarding feeding methods, a number of artificial infant foods and of vitamin preparations etc., are available at cost price to those regularly attending, and Ministry of Health "Welfare Foods", i.e. cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets are also dispensed at these sessions. In addition, expectant mothers who attend with infants or other young children are advised regarding the maintenance of their general health, and on other problems connected with their pregnancy: and are of course referred for special obstetrical advice to the Ante-Natal Clinic.

The following figures show the use made of the Child Welfare Centre during the year:-

<u>No of individual children</u> <u>in attendance</u>				<u>No of</u> <u>attendances</u>
Born in 1961	...	...	165	3145
" "	1960	...	195	969
" "	1959/1956	...	<u>258</u>	<u>755</u>
Total			<u>618</u>	<u>4869</u>

(5) MIDWIFERY ARRANGEMENTS

Two whole-time salaried Midwives are employed by the County Council-the "Local Health Authority" and "Local Supervising Authority"-for the purpose of conducting domiciliary confinements, either as midwives, (when assuming sole responsibility for the delivery, etc.), or as maternity-nurse, (when assisting at delivery in conjunction with a Doctor). The general policy is that each midwife should use a car, in order to enable her to respond speedily to urgent calls, and to transport analgesia apparatus.

The names and addresses of these midwives are: Miss W. Stirrup, 2, Folds Road, Haydock. Telephone -St. Helens 7135, and Mrs. M. A. McGhee, 31, Pimblett Road, Haydock. Telephone-Ashton-in-Makerfield 7477.

No private midwife practises within the district, nor is there any private Maternity Home so situated. These ladies were therefore responsible, either as midwives or maternity-nurses, for the 87 domiciliary confinements which took place during the year.

(6) HEALTH VISITING ARRANGEMENTS

The scope of this work is steadily expanding; the responsibility now rests on Health visitors to advise on general health matters relating to the family as a whole, also on the welfare of the aged and handicapped, and not solely in relation to infants, young children, and school children. Furthermore, they have a specific responsibility to advise on immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, and on the importance of vaccination.

These domiciliary visits, so necessary as regards not only supervision but also health education, are complementary so far as pre-school children are concerned, to the work carried out at the Child Welfare Centre.

Two Health Visitors, Mrs. A. Boyes and Mrs. H. M. McCaffery, share the Health-visiting and School-Health responsibilities of the district, the former covering mainly the western half, and the latter the eastern portion of the township.

(7) MENTAL HEALTH ARRANGEMENTS

The District is covered for this purpose by three Mental Welfare Officers of the Local Health Authority, No.10 Health Division, one of whom is a woman. These officers deal with all aspects of mental health, including cases for which investigation, supervision and appropriate action is required under the Mental Health Act 1959.

The names and addresses of these officers are:-

	No.10 Divisional Health Offices, The Old Rectory, Winwick, Nr. Warrington.
Mr. F. L. S. Griffin	ditto
Mr. H. Andrew	ditto
Miss D. M. Bexson	ditto

The services of a Mental Welfare Officer may be obtained in emergency at any time: during normal office hours, by communicating with the Divisional Health Office. (Tel. Warrington 33144): outside these hours, and at week-end, by telephone to the Newton-le-Willows Ambulance Station, (Newton-le-Willows 2013).

(8) HOME HELP ARRANGEMENTS

This is a permissory service provided by the County Council through its Divisional Health Scheme. (No.10 Divisional Health Committee), and is one which is not necessarily provided free of cost to the public. It aims to provide domestic help where required by reason of the presence in a household of sickness, pregnancy, a parturient woman, children under compulsory school age or a mentally subnormal person. A steadily increasing demand for such help has been satisfied during the current year, most of the help being given in the homes of the aged and disabled. In some cases also, "night helps" are made available to meet the urgent need for night attendance of people seriously ill.

The "Home Helps" engaged are all part-time workers; none is full time, but all must undertake a minimum of 22 hours per week if required. The Home Help Organiser and Welfare Worker, responsible for the day to day operation of the scheme in this District, is Miss M. McLean, No.10 Divisional Health Office, The Old Rectory, Winwick, near Warrington, who is assisted by Mrs. C. Davies.

During the current year 113 cases in the district have been helped by a staff of 28 part-time home-helps. Of these 113 cases, 90 were persons of the age of 65 years or over, and 23 persons under the age of 65.

(9) HOME NURSING ARRANGEMENTS

Nursing help in the home is now provided by the Local Health Authority, which employs fully trained and registered Home nurses for this purpose. The public demand for this onerous work has grown considerably, and the assistance of part-time relief nurses has been required from time to time.

The "Home Nurse" for the District is:-

Miss V. M. Dunn, 99, Central Drive, Haydock. Tel.St. Helens 7302.

(10) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE OF SICK PERSONS, (INCLUDING THOSE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS), THE PROVISION OF CONVALESCENT ACCOMMODATION, AND OF EXTRA NOURISHMENT WHERE RECOMMENDED.

Responsibility for the above rests with the Local Health Authority partly on an obligatory, and partly on a permissive basis: 'illness' also includes mental defectiveness. The scope of such arrangements is very wide, and includes all the methods of "Health Education" and propaganda relating to health matters, health-visiting in the homes, (including those of persons suffering from Tuberculosis) the provision of ancillary nursing equipment, the after-care of patients who have suffered from illness, whether at home or in hospital, and the provision of convalescent accommodation and rehabilitation measures where these are required to enable those recently sick to regain full health and strength. Extra nourishment may also be provided where necessary for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor for the District is Mrs. Evans. She maintains supervision of patients in their homes, and arranges for their examination and re-examination, also for that of "contacts" (including X-ray investigation), at the Chest Clinic at St. Helens, administered by the St. Helens and District Hospital Management Committee of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board.

As regards Health Education-a very important and essential factor in the prevention of illness-it is emphasised that although some responsibility for this side of preventive medicine is accepted by the County Council as Local Health Authority, the permissive powers of the District Council (as a Local Sanitary Authority), to carry out measures of health education under Section 179 of the Public Health Act, 1936, are still extant, particularly in respect of the dissemination of information relating to the control of infectious diseases.

(11) VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION ARRANGEMENTS

Vaccination, and immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, are available free of cost to all who desire it, either through the family doctor, who carries it out as part of his duty to his patients, or by attendance at one of the Immunisation Sessions held at approximately monthly intervals at the School Clinic, Station Road, where the work is carried out either by one of the local doctors or by the Assistant Divisional Medical Officer. Infants and young children may also be immunised at the normal Child Welfare sessions on Wednesdays.

Whilst the immunisation position shows no grounds for complacency, the situation as regards the "immunisation state" of children under 15 years of age is more satisfactory than in most areas: on 31st December, 1961, the proportion was 87% as compared with 69% for No.10 Health Division as a whole. Fortunately the vaccination state has improved, and here the Urban District is securing a higher proportion of infant vaccinations than is the majority of County Districts in the Health Division. If one deducts from the 229 births notified in 1960 the 4 infant deaths recorded in 1961, out of the 225 survivors, 137 were vaccinated, a proportion of 61% of the newly born babies. (The rate of the County as a whole-in 1961 was 39.7%).

During the year 1,116 persons up to the age of 40 received two injections against poliomyelitis, 370 being under the age of 15. In addition 438 third and 824 fourth or booster injections were given.

(12) THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948. THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1953. THE ADOPTION ACT, 1950.

In the main the Children Act of 1948 provides for the care and welfare of children and young persons up to the age of 18 years who for one reason or another are deprived of a normal home life, and it thus has an important bearing on the mental and physical health and development of such children.

The County Council, which is the Local Authority for the purposes of this Act, exercises its functions through its Children's Committee and the Children's Officer, who is responsible to the Committee for the efficient administration and day to day operation of the Service which is carried out on a regional area basis.

The Haydock Urban District lies administratively within the purview of the Area Children's Officer of the Leigh Area, who is assisted by Children's Visitors, and is responsible for all matters relating to "deprived" children, e.g. the provision of accommodation, the inspection of and report on prospective foster homes, infant life protection, supervision of adopted children during the probationary period, and the care and conveyance to suitable "places of safety" of children committed by the Courts to the care of the Authority as a "fit person", under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, and so on.

The Area Children's Officer and her visitors work in close liaison with the Divisional Medical Officers and their staffs, and I am happy to say that in this district (included in No.10 Health Division) the co-operation is excellent.

The Area Children's Officer is:-

Miss J. L. Edwards, Area Office, 89/91, Railway Road, Leigh,
and the Children's Visitor for the Urban District is:-

Miss R. Emans, Area Office, 89/91, Railway Road, Leigh.

(13) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 (AND 1951)

The Local Authority carrying responsibility for the implementation of Parts III and IV of this Act is the County Council, and the administrative machinery, in this case also, is on the divisional basis. The main provisions of Part III relate to residential accommodation for the disabled and aged, to temporary accommodation for persons who, by virtue of circumstances which could not reasonably have been foreseen, are without lodging, and to welfare services in general, for persons handicapped by infirmities such as blindness, deafness, dumbness, crippling physical defects and other disabilities of a permanently handicapping character.

The approved scheme of the County Council in regard to Welfare utilises very fully the services rendered by various voluntary agencies already in existence prior to this legislation. The scheme opens up a tremendous field of activity for all, both voluntary and salaried workers.

Section 47 of this 1948 Act prescribes the procedure whereby aged or infirm persons, if not receiving adequate care and attention in their own homes may, by Court Order, be removed to a suitable hospital following a hearing by the Court of evidence in support of a certificate issued by the Medical Officer of Health, after due consideration of all the circumstances of the case: the 1951 Act prescribes emergency procedures on similar lines. No cases were admitted to hospital under this section during the year.

Section 50 of the Act places on each County District Authority the duty of arranging for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or been found dead within the district, when it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made otherwise than by the Authority. No action under this section was required during the year.

